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# SARCOXIE NURSERIES PEONY FIELDS

WILD BROS. NURSERY COMPANY  
Sarcoxie · Missouri

## War Time Facts For Fruit Growers

**P**LANT fruit trees, and plant strawberries, blackberries and raspberries between the rows of the young orchard and make it pay while coming into bearing. Food Administrator Hoover, has ruled that fruit is an "essential food product," and Secretary D. F. Houston, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "It, of course, would be unfortunate if through concentration of effort on the production of quick yielding staple food crops serious interruption in the normal planting of fruits should result." Prof. J. C. Whitten, Missouri State Horticulturist, says: "There never was a time when an orchardist could put out an orchard with as fine an outlook for profits as now." Plant now. The home orchard pays, too. Every year's delay is a year's profits lost. And order quick, because trees are scarce.

## Apple Opportunities



There are thousands of acres where apples can be grown as good and cheaper than in the famous apple centers. Mr. G. C. Richardson, a leading Kansas orchardist, says: "It is my observation that in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, where they do not take care of their orchards, they do not raise any more fruit than we do . . . I believe that injurious insects are worse in that country than they are here. Their trees require more care and attention than ours do." They give it, and that is the secret of their success—not soil and climate, but care. Take care of your trees as well as other crops, prune, fertilize and spray, and they will pay well. Even for the home orchard spraying pays. A small outfit costs little and you can secure the materials prepared ready for use.

The ripening dates are approximate average here; allow about five to seven days for each 100 miles north or south. The altitude will also affect the date of ripening.

Price of Two-Year Apple:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, about 4½ ft. and up, 11-16 in. cal. and up, branched . . . . .	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$25.00
Extra size, about 4 to 5 ft., ½ in. cal. and up, branched . . . . .	.30	2.50	20.00
Standard size, about 3½ to 4½ ft., ½ to ¾ in. cal., branched . . . . .	.25	2.00	17.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft., more or less branched . . . . .	.20	1.50	12.50

Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 at the 100 rate.

### Summer Apples

**Duchess of Oldenburg**—Excellent for cooking and market; good size; yellow, almost covered with red stripes; crisp, juicy, rather acid; July 15-August; a young, reliable bearer; very hardy.

**Early Harvest**—Bright straw; juicy, rich sub-acid; good; very early; bears rather young; productive.

**Yellow Transparent**—Good size; yellowish-white; fine grained, crisp, juicy, slightly sub-acid; good for eating and cooking; mid June; hardy; a very young, regular and abundant bearer.

### Autumn Apples

**Maiden Blush**—Large; clear yellow, crimson cheek; very juicy, sub-acid; mid autumn; good for cooking and drying; hardy; bears rather young.

### Winter Apples

**Arkansas Black**—Medium large; almost black; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, sub-acid; Dec.-March; unproductive on some soils; commands a good price where it can be grown.

**Delicious**—Roundish conic, medium to large, pale yellow, mostly covered with red, striped dark carmine; juicy; mild sub-acid; good. If ordered without other apples 2c each extra.

**Grimes' Golden**—Of best quality; beautiful golden yellow; medium to large; crisp, juicy, rich sub-acid, aromatic; fine dessert apple, good for

cooking, especially fine canned; Oct.-Dec.; blooms late; hardy; bears young.

**Ingram**—A very late keeper; yellow, almost covered with bright red stripes; juicy, very mild sub-acid, good; blooms late; bears young and heavily.

**Jonathan**—Very attractive, lively deep red; high flavor; excellent for dessert, cooking and market; firm, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, mild sub-acid; Oct. and later; bears rather young.

**Mammoth Black Twig**—Greenish, largely over-spread, dull, deep red, sometimes almost black; very firm, moderately juicy, sub-acid, good; keeps late.

**Reagan; Black Ben Davis**—Large; attractive rich red to maroon, rarely striped; firm, juicy, mild sub-acid; ships well, keeps well, bears young, regularly and abundantly; profitable.

**Stayman Winesap**—Large; attractive shape; greenish-yellow striped and often nearly covered with dark red; firm, crisp, very juicy, aromatic, slightly pleasant sub-acid; very good; keeps late; bears young and regularly; less brilliant than the old winesap, but adapted to more soils and climates.

**Winesap**—Bright deep red, flesh yellow, very rich, crisp, very juicy, slightly sub-acid, very good; Dec.-March; bears young.

**York Imperial**—Large; attractive greenish-yellow shaded crimson; crisp, juicy, sub-acid, becoming mild; Dec.; bears heavily and rather young.

## Money Grows on Trees

**I**F THIS never occurred to you, remember the prices you paid or received, as the case may be, for the fruit last summer, or ask the prices in the stores now. And fruit prices probably have not yet reached their high level. Fewer bearing trees, we are told, are in the United States now than 8 or 10 years ago. Many have died through neglect. Unless land owners, big and little, respond by planting, this country is likely, in a few years, to face a serious fruit shortage.

The foreign demand will doubtless result in larger exportations of apples. Leslie's Weekly says the war has resulted in the destruction and neglect of orchards throughout that country. The American Fruit Grower says the British Government, while admitting their soil and climate are not very favorable to apple or peach growing, is advising English farmers to plant more fruit trees. The ground for this advice is the belief that the shortage in certain food products will continue for several years after the war, and the assertion that fruit offsets the peril of reducing bread and meat rations below the normal. Prof. J. W. Crow says Ontario is not producing enough apples for home, but imports annually.

The natural result will be an advance in fruit prices. The outlook for profits, both for the commercial and home orchards, is good. Somebody has to raise every bit of fruit you use. If you buy you pay someone the profit. Raise your own, and keep that profit in your own pocket, and more profit, too. You won't have to buy so much other food on which you also pay someone a profit.

The home orchard containing apples, peaches, cherries, berries, grapes, etc., properly tended, should be one of the most profitable parts of the farm, both for what you save and what you sell. There's many a market for small lots. Not near all buyers are big buyers. And many a time we have seen small, poor fruit selling because enough good fruit was not to be had.

Raise better fruit than the average—sells easier and at better prices. Prune, spray, take care of your fruit, and it should pay well. If your orchard is small, get a small sprayer. It pays and don't cost much. Instructions are free from the experiment stations and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Those who don't take care of their orchards only make a better market for you who do. Of course, some years you will have a crop failure. Some years your corn or oats or potatoes fail, and you plant again. You don't have to plant anew every time your fruit crop fails. Stay with it, and year in and year out fruit growing should pay and pay well.





## Cherries Netted \$10 Per Tree



Early Richmond Cherry is very productive

SIX years ago I had a number of choice cherry trees left in the nursery after the spring delivery was over and I did not like to destroy them. So I went to a friend and spent about one-half day endeavoring to make him see where he could make some money by planting a cherry orchard. I knew this man would give the trees good care and was sure he would succeed. He finally agreed, planted trees, gave them good care, and to date he has picked four crops of fruit from this orchard.

These trees, six years from planting, averaged thirty gallons to the tree for the 1915 crop. He sold all of this fruit at the orchard at 40c a gallon, or at the rate of \$12 a tree. Picking cost 6 c a gallon; spraying 20c a tree, or a total of \$2 a tree for spraying and picking, leaving the income at \$10 a tree. So writes a Missouri nurseryman in the April 1, 1916, Fruit Grower.

Plant 18 to 20 feet apart on well-drained ground. The list is arranged in the order of ripening.

Price of Cherry:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 2-yr., 3/4 in. caliper up, 5 to 6 ft., branched	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
XX size, 2-yr., 4 ft. mid up, 1/2 in. caliper, branched	.40	3.50	28.00
Extra size, 2-yr., 5 ft. to 4 ft., 1/2 to 9-16 in. caliper, branched	.50	2.50	22.00

Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

**Dyehouse**—A few days before Early Richmond; a productive, reliable bearer; May.

**Early Richmond** (May Cherry)—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; very juicy, sprightly acid; later May-June; hardy, very productive; profitable; succeeds everywhere.

**Montmorency**—Rather large, dark rich red; juicy, pleasant acid; excellent; a week later than

Early Richmond; vigorous, hardy, productive; successful everywhere.

**Royal Duke**—A half sweet cherry; very large; dark red; juicy; rich; mid to latter June; the nearest sweet cherry that succeeds here.

**English Morello**—Large, dark red, nearly black; flesh dark purplish crimson; juicy; rich acid; prolific; later June-July; dwarfish.

## Plum Trees

Price of Plum:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 1/2 to 3/4 in. cal., about 4 1/2 ft. and up, branched	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$48.00
Standard size, 1/2 to 3/4 in. cal., about 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 ft., branched	.50	2.50	22.00

Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

Arranged approximately in order of ripening; dates named are average dates here.

**Red June—Japan.** Dark coppery red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; semi-cling; early; productive.

**Abundance—Japan.** Large, bright red over yellow; juicy, sweet, rich, very good; cling; mid-July; hardy, very productive; bears young.

**Barkum—Japan.** Very large, bright, dark red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary; cling; later July; bears profusely.

## Gooseberries

THE DEMAND for Gooseberries is always good. They are easily grown, readily respond to care, and are reliable annual bearers. Plant 3x5 ft., 2,900 per acre; or 4x5 ft., 2,175 per acre. A northern slope is preferable, especially in the Central and Southern states.

**Houghton**—Of medium size, but a profuse bearer and a money maker. Very free from mildew, of easy cultivation; the best for most sections; glossy pale dull reddish brown when ripe, but usually picked green.

2 yr., 12c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100  
1 yr., 10c each, .90 per 10, 7.00 per 100  
**Downing**—Medium to rather large, pale green, good; productive; midseason.  
2-yr., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$14.00 per 100.



## Peaches Bear the Third Year

Peaches often come into bearing the third year, and offer great opportunities for quick returns and good profits to the man who will take care of his trees. A Southern Missouri orchard three and four years old produced 45 cars on 110 acres. A Northern Arkansas orchard cleared \$100 per acre on four-year Ellbertas. Big returns? Why, even larger returns are not uncommon. We could tell you of reports of even \$500 and \$600 per acre. But you don't have to make those big returns to make it pay well. They just illustrate the possibilities with suitable conditions and good care.

A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best, but the peach adapts itself to any well drained soil. If you have a choice of location, give them a northern slope. Planted 16x16 feet requires 170 trees per acre; 18x18 feet, 131 trees.



Price of One-Year Peach:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 5/8 in. cal. and up, about 4 1/2 ft. and up	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$25.00
Extra size, 9-16 to 11-16 in. cal., about 4 to 5 ft.	.50	2.50	20.00
Standard size, 7-16 to 9-16 in. cal., about 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 ft.	.25	2.00	17.50
Medium size, 5 to 4 ft.	.20	1.50	12.50

Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 at the 100 rate.

The following list is arranged approximately in order of ripening. The dates named are approximate average season in this section:

**Mayflower**—The earliest; good size; red all over; semi-cling; good shipper; hardy; productive.

**Greensboro**—Large, creamy white, with a yellowish cast, beautifully colored crimson; flesh white, very juicy; an excellent early peach; mid June; hardy and a profuse bearer.

**Carman**—Large; creamy splashed red; juicy, rich, sweet, good; nearly free; hardy; productive.

**Champion**—Large; white, beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, juicy, rich, delicious; free stone; early Aug.; quite hardy; bears young; productive.

**Belle of Georgia**—Very large; white, red cheek firm, juicy, high quality; freestone; early Aug.; hardy; very productive; excellent shipper.

**Crawford Early**—Large; yellow, deep red cheek; rich, slightly sub-acid; freestone; early August.

**Ellberta**—Very large; golden yellow, crimson cheek; firm, juicy, good; freestone; mid Aug.; excellent shipper; vigorous, productive, profitable.

**Crosby**—Orange yellow, splashed red; sweet, juicy, rich; freestone; latter Aug.; medium size; hardy.

**Oldmixon Cling**—Large; creamy white, red cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich, fine; latter Aug.

**Crawford Late**—Large; yellow, deep red cheek; juicy, rich; freestone; latter Aug.-Sept.

**Stump**—Large; white, red cheek; flesh white, juicy, excellent; freestone; late Aug.-Sept.

**Heath Cling**—Very large; creamy white, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh white to the pit, rich, very juicy, sweet, fine; latter Sept.

**Salway**—Large; yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet; good, free; late Sept.-Oct.

## Blackberries Begin Bearing the Second Year and net \$100 to \$150 per acre when established



PROF. L. H. BAILEY says there is no fruit capable of yielding greater profits. Mr. R. B. Rushing says profits depend almost entirely on the management the patch receives. There will usually be from 150 to as high as 250 cases of 24 quarts from an acre, and that it is usually consistent to figure on an average of \$100 to \$150 per acre after paying for picking, boxes and express.

Blackberries begin bearing the second year and may be depended upon for regular, profitable crops. They thrive in almost all soils, but are at their best in strong, deep loam that will retain moisture, tending towards clay rather than sand. They will succeed on soil too light, dry and poor for strawberries and raspberries. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart; 2 by 8 feet requires 2,725 plants per acre.

**Early Harvest**—The most profitable of all on account of its extreme earliness, hardness and productiveness; glossy black, firm and ships well; growth strong. 25c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1,000.

## Dewberries Earlier Than Blackberries

WHEREVER there is a market for blackberries, dewberries will be profitable. Ripening between strawberries and blackberries, they command a good price. Land can be used that is too wet or not fertile enough for blackberries, and they are less expensive to grow. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 4, or preferably 5 feet apart requires 5,450 or 4,350 plants per acre, respectively.

**Lucretia**—Large, often 1 1/2 inches long; sweet and luscious throughout; for size and quality is unexcelled by any of the blackberries; ripens at

the close of the strawberry season before Early Harvest; the variety most extensively grown for market. Fine tip plants 50c per 10, 45c per 25, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

## How Mr. Barnes Has Grapes Every Year



SINCE living in Kansas I have several times seen the new growth on our grape vines killed by frost; but found that where grapes had been kept well pruned and cultivated they possessed sufficient latent force, owing to their widespread root growth, to push out new shoots from otherwise dormant buds. \* \* \* You will find when your grapevines are frozen, even as late as the first of May, that if all green matter is frozen dead, then otherwise dormant buds will break and the new growth from them will come right on and produce new shoots, from which a fair crop of grapes will grow; but if a single joint of the first crop of shoots is left the new growth will start from the green bud on such shoots, and the resultant growth will not produce any grapes, but will produce a shoot with leaves only. So if the new growth is not frozen back to the previous year's wood it should at once be pulled off, thus forcing the latent buds to start.—Wm. H. Barnes, before the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

Grapes come into bearing quickly, often yielding some the second year after planting. A gravelly soil of average fertility, preferably a southern exposure, is best, but for the home vineyard they may be planted almost anywhere convenient place. Steep hillsides may be made very profitable. Plant 8x8 feet, 640 per acre. Prices are for 1 year, No. 1 vines. It has been demonstrated that they will give a commercial crop as soon as the two-year. Five of a kind at 10 rate, 50 or more in lots of 25 or more of a kind at 100 rates.

**Agawam**—One of the best red grapes; large; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens after Concord. 10c each, 18c per 2, 25c per 5, 70c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

**Campbell's Early**—Large, black, sweet; adheres strongly to the stem and a fine shipping grape; very early; bears profusely. 15c each, 28c per 2, 40c per 5, \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

**Concord**—The most popular; large, black, juicy, sweet; vigorous, very hardy, healthy, productive; mid to late August here. 10c each, 18c per 2, 22c per 5, 50c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

**Moore's Diamond**—Large, yellowish-green, juicy, good; ripens a little before Concord. 10c each, 18c per 2, 25c per 5, 70c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

**Moore's Early**—Black; about two weeks before Concord; desirable for home and market for its size, season, hardness and productiveness. 10c each, 18c per 2, 25c per 5, 75c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

**Niagara**—Large, greenish-white to pale yellow; sweet; good for table or market; a little Concord; ripens with it or a little later. 10c each, 18c per 2, 25c per 5, 75c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

**Worden**—Black; large; about 5 to 10 days earlier than Concord; berries larger, of better quality; vigorous, healthy, productive. 10c each, 18c per 2, 25c per 5, 75c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

## Pear Trees

Price of Pear (Bartlett, 5c each higher):	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 1/2 to 3/4 in. caliper, 1 to 6 feet	\$0.55	\$3.00	\$27.00
Extra size, 1/2 to 3/4 in. caliper, 1 to 6 feet	.50	2.50	22.00

Five of a kind at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at 100 rate.

Pears are graded by caliper or diameter. The height is the approximate average and varies with the habit of the tree. Arranged approximately in order of ripening.

**Clapp's Favorite**—Large, yellow dotted and shaded red; juicy, perfumed; latter July-Aug.

**Bartlett**—Large, waxy yellow blushed; juicy, fine grained, buttery, rich; latter Aug.; bears young.

**Seckel**—Small, but the richest and highest flavor; brownish-green, becoming yellowish brown; sweet, very juicy, buttery; early Sept.

**Garber**—Large, waxy yellow, red cheek; early Sept.; good for eating and market and for pickling; others; hardy; vigorous; very resistant to blight.

**Anjou**—Large, greenish yellow, red cheek; fine grained, melting, buttery, rich; latter Sept.

**Duchess d'Angoulême**—Very large, greenish yellow, dull red cheek; juicy, melting, slightly granular; Sept.-Oct.; productive, hardy, vigorous.

**Reiffer**—Very large, rich, yellow tinted red; very juicy; develops good flavor if ripened slowly in a cool, dark room; very resistant to blight, hardy, very productive, ships well, profitable pear; Sept.-Nov.; bears about the fifth year; plant earlier to hasten it.

### DWARF PEARS

**Dwarf Pear**—Dwarf, little room, are valuable where space is limited and begin bearing younger, often the year after planting.

They may be planted 10 to 12 feet apart and kept headed back.

**Duchess d'Angoulême**—XX, 1/2 to 11-14 in. caliper 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$16.00 per 100.

## Don't Forget to Tell Us

If your express office is different from your postoffice.

## If Wanted by Parcel Post

Allow extra for postage as prices herein are not prepaid. Trees larger than 3 to 4 feet cannot be sent by parcel post.

Wild Bros. Nursery Co., Sarcoxie, Mo.









#### War-Time Facts for Fruit Growers

Food Administrator Hoover has ruled that fruit is an "essential food product." Nurserymen and fruit growers should govern themselves accordingly.—American Nurseryman, Jan. 15, 1918.

#### Normal Planting of Fruits

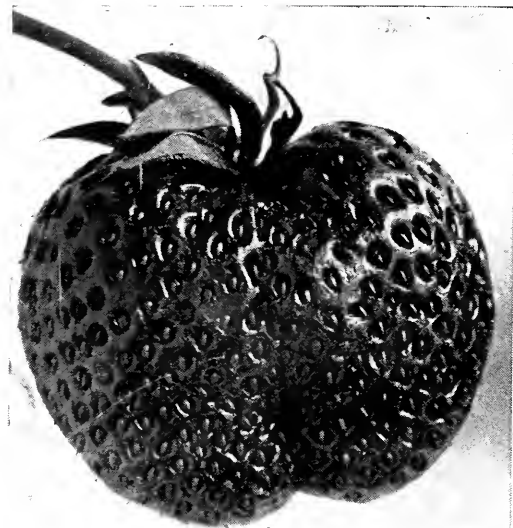
It, of course, would be unfortunate if through concentration of effort on the production of quick yielding staple food crops serious interruption in the normal planting of fruits should result. It is not the view of the department that this is likely to be the case unless possibly in sections where overplanting of fruit has resulted unprofitably to planters, for the reason that with the fruit trees in many sections the interplanting of the orchards with tilled crops is generally practiced during at least the first two or three years of the life of the orchard.—D. F. Houston, Sec. U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

#### Commendation for Increasing Fruit Production

"Allow me to express the appreciation of the food administration for the patriotic action of the nurserymen in using their influence to increase the amount of fruit produced during 1918. We consider the matter of sufficient importance to include it in our publicity matter going out to farm papers."—U. S. Food Administration, Public Information Division, per D. S. Burch.

#### An Increasing Market for Apples

The war in Europe will benefit the American apple grower materially, due to the fact that the three years of hostilities have resulted in the destruction and neglect of apple orchards throughout that continent, with the obvious result that buyers can look only to this country for their needs.—Leslie's Weekly.



## FRUITS, TREES AND FLOWERS

### Some War Time Facts for Fruit Growers

1918

**SARCOXIE NURSERIES**  
**PEONY FIELDS**  
WILD BROS. NURSERY COMPANY  
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